

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION as Housemaid. Address A. B. HUNTER, G.

WANTED, a YOUTH—one that can boot trade. DOLBY'S, George-town.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herse. BROOKS, 235, Riley-street, Sun-

WANTED, a General Servant. App- street South, opposite the Cathed-

WANTED 2 ROOMS, for a Lady:

Church—
Commission.
Jerrough-st.
gus, Harma-
OTE L.
rest.—Fish
pers. Mort
every day.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a child, self useful. Lord Nelson, Argyle.

WANTED, a competent WAITER consideration. Apply corner Kent a

WANTED, two Female General House corner Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID in the s

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to
81, York-street, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, two COOPERS. Apply to
New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT.
Hunter-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT.
Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a useful GIRDLE, about 14

W RITING INSTITUTION, 45, Hunter-st.

W ANTED, a Female General SERV the Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street.

W ANTED, an active MAN, as an YEO and CO., 275, Pitt-street.

W OKESHOP, with Steam Power, W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

W ANTED, a respectable GIRL, as

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to nurse at 714, George-street South.

WANTED, a sharp, active LAD, JAMES FEAK, butcher, Goulbourn-street, near the Market.

WANTED, a young MAN, that understands business. Apply 101, King-street.

WANTED, an industrious GIRL, to do housework, at 10, St. George-street, near the Market.

WANTED, a young **BOY**, 13 years
A la Fiore Australienne, 317, Geo

discouraging the last
and CO.
pness, £16
ditto, 70s.;
53, Castle-
price £80.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, to wash and iron. Cottage near Bathurst-street East.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT. Mrs. CAULDS, John-street, opposite Sand Hills.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE GIRL.

Wanted for something
renewal pro-
cess of C. T.
who has
many and
planting
attending

WANTED, a respectable young Person, to do needlework. Apply, Mrs. JOSKE, 126, William-street.

WANTED, a young MAN that has been to horses, and otherwise useful. 1, Market-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, to assist in the house-work. BAYLISS, cottage next to Christchurch.

WANTED, a young Woman, as
and LAUNDRESS. 262, Pitt
Tattersall's.

WANTED, a first-class MILLINER
store. Apply to FARMER and
fore 11 o'clock.

WANTED, to purchase a New
GIBSON'S Horse Depot, 253, O
next Bond's.

WANTED, a Young MAN, as Book-keeper. Character. Sydney and Melbourne. Apply to the
garet-street.

WANTED, by a respectable. Young
TION in a wine and spirit store ;
can drive. X. X. Z., Post Office.

WANTED, a COOPER to procure
River. Apply between the hos

WANTED, a NURSEMAID and COOK, for a family in the count
J. A. MILNE, Paddington.

WANTED, to purchase a complete **HORSE TURF**, and to rent a convenient **DENCE**. Address **Mr. GEORGE GRIM**, **Mr. Walter Bradley**, auctioneer, Old **Ban**.

WANTED, to purchase, 2000 well-bred **CATTLE**, from 2 to 5 years old. **THOMAS DAWSON**, Auctioneer and

WANTED, a General SERVANT
tidy GIRL, to make herself general
housewife; apply Mrs. J. H. Jones,
Jesse's-terrace, opposite Craigend-terrace,
street, Darlington.

WANTED, to purchase, for cash, a
furniture, consisting of a bed room
rooms and kitchen, in the neighbourhood of
lingburn or Surry Hills. Address, waiting
at No. 10, Victoria-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, with immediate possession, a **HOUSE**, containing a seven rooms; rent moderate. Address A. Mr. Sloper, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Married **COUPLE**, for near Sydney; man with knowledge preferred. Also, a Female Servant, for **ASHLIN**, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite

WANTED, a respectable young Person, to be a **MAID AND NEEDLEWOMAN**. **HIRST**, 453, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, n School.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a **SITUATION as HOUSEMAID** to look after children. Country preferred. Office.

WANTED, several good Female Co-

Wanted, a young man that understands the English and Italian languages, and that understands the business of a gentleman's families in town and suburbs. Apply to Mr. W. J. M. 195, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, in a good employ, a CHAMBERLAIN for a first-class vessel. Apply, by letter, to the Agents of 230 and 4 p. m. THIS DAY, at the KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf; or by letter to the Heralds Office, until noon of SATURDAY next.

YOUNG Man wants a SITUATION keep hotel accounts, if required, at residence. J. G. L., Post Office.

£25 OR MORE, will be given, by man to any one who will write permanent SITUATION under Government secretary. Address IGNORIUS, Post Office.

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their numbers being increased. He then, in conclusion, said—

"And now, my rev. brethren, I ought not to detain you. God grant that, in looking steadily at our own and the Church's difficulties, we may learn more manfully to face them and do our allotted portion of Christ's work. The time is short. Each year to-day many of our fellow-labourers snatched from the altar and the pulpit, and from the ranks of the zealous clergy, are laid out, as you taken since we last met, either from our own diocese or from some other extended sphere—we trust to the Church's more extended sphere—where they have left behind them the message which they have left behind for us to work while it is day; w-o-k, as waiting for the Master's summons, and anxious to have done some-

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swampy living somewhere here among the heavy daylight of the Cambridge fens. He has been getting drier and drier, and now he is going on—reversing the order of the transaction is the case of the Sibylline books—adding 7y, instead of deducting 7y, in the next year. His year has last been put off from preaching it. His year is now a year, and he thinks so now. They sit at his, verifying in person the rumour which some treated as mere myth, that the year is a year, and that the year is a year at most and there are several more of these annual rings of wood to saw through before he reaches the pith of the matter—viz., the innermost of the tree, the heart of the matter, the heart of the matter, with beard, and gown, and all complete, gay in his paint and gilding, thrills with the eloquent tones of the oration is at last achieved.

The members of the council—archbishops, bishops, where is as tight a crum as the walls can hold. The old Carthusians, who specially attended the previous year, and who, like the boys, perchance found it a little close that they looked like a flock of sheep on a skewer; the company of distinction—bishops, judges, cabinet ministers, great scholars, and other persons of note, who are in the middle; the lesser nobles find room where there is no room, and the object of interest now is the orator of the year—an upper body, who will soon step off to College, and who will be able to do so, and who will be able to review the changes which the year has wrought in

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portion of the greater fence in the dining-hall below. Here all are present who mean to show us good Cardigans. The room is somewhat spacious and stately, lumbered with a gallery on its side, and another on the opposite wall. The ceiling is of the most extreme, and ponderous screens at bottom to keep out the draughts. Why, by the way, have all founders of the Elizabethan and James I.'s period the same type of face—a type not unlike the description of Colridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner":

Long, and lean, and brown —
As the ribbed sea-and—

save that a beard, of "sable-silvered," finishes the portrait of the founder of the We. We have seen such a portrait of the founder's portrait, posthumous, and putative, and alleged, from his sister, yet preserving the same withered regulation visage, beard and all. Leaving this question, however, for the morrow, we take our seats in the places in the Hall for the evening. Shall we have a sermon, or a benediction, or a prayer, or a benediction, or a benediction present, or a *Benedic, Domine*, from the schoolmaster and orator of the day? We believe the last is most honoured by precedent, but at any rate the array of the canon-guest and wind in the further gallery promises

The luckless men whose hapings are stuck at the angles of the cross-table, or who find themselves billeted among a loose flight of young officers on Indian leave, or of bristling barristers, whilst the men of their own sex and standing are fraternising fondly with the fair, are not the least of the humiliations, their own opinion about the stewards. But on the whole, it is an uproar of exuberant chat which the music imperfectly drowns. The cheer is slightly Elizabethan. Indeed few tables are capped up to the ceiling with garlands of flowers, and the weight of the decorations which support the carnivorous celebration of the memory of Thomas Sutton. Not that lighter articles are forgotten—witness those marvellous trophies of sweetstuff just ready to come on or to melt in the attempt.

On the other gallery hover various youthful forms, the boys led by fate to the last, and who cannot resist the dreadful fascination of looking on with watering mouths at a dinner which others are consuming. How they impond, head and wings over the gallery, showing just like cherubs up aloft, and over the sugar-shop and the elegant, but ah! the very last of the

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prepared Virgil Ileson, he heard the summons to "come on!" It is a night of old stories. These perhaps are still a select few—alas! how few, if any, still—who remember Dr. Payne, the friend and neighborly confidant of the old man, who knew every corner of the place. His choice anecdotes with a fine old story teller's aroma about them, to the successive generations of youngsters. These tales are only to be heard, yet they are the treasure of the younger generation. But he is not for us to divulge the *arcana* of the festive evening, or make the property of the many traditions which are in the privileged circle of the old man. We can only say, in unquestionable veracity, are to be heard and told over a full glass, on one evening of the year, under the full-length portrait of Thomas Burton, to an audience melted by good wine and good talk. For instance, if you may see the "oldest Cathasian" called upon to stand up and put on the little boy again, and tell of his experiences among the grown-boys of other days. The old man, half-asleep, half-astute to the youngsters in the gallery, from a Cabinet Minister. Ah! those "other days," how rich they were in their secret poverty! How many a tale of the old man's boyhood, who sixty years since was going to a heavy fellow in the sixth, famed only for how he ate pudding, and how he loved to be spanked. He is a mine of recollections, with the old man's tales of the old-time—porting land, or some hard-worried parish priest. The feast of the evening is given; and the watchman, waiting to marshal the carriages, hears, floating out to the night, the tale of the old man's life, which is partly veiled in the noble clouds of his retelling—

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At a recent meeting of the Société des Ingénieurs Civils, in Paris, M. Mathieu read a paper on the manufacture of steel as it is present carried on in France by the Bessemer process. Messrs. Gaultier, Saint-Seurin, and Messrs. Pettit and Gaudet, of the Rive de Gier, had already erected and worked converting apparatus on Mr. Bessemer's plan, and Messrs de Dieffrich, Messrs. Schneider, of Creusot, M. Verdier, the forges of Châtellain, and M. Gaultier, of the Rive de Gier, had adopted the process of Mr. Bessemer for the use of his process. The Messrs. Jacks' n were the first to make Bessemer steel in France, and in addition to their first converting vessel of a capacity for 1-ton charge, they had lately put up another for 3-ton charge. Messrs. Pettit and Gaultier's two vessels were of 5 tons capacity each.

M. Mathieu gave a most encouraging account of the success of the process as thus practised in France. The results had been, *vide* *supra*, very good. They had a large variety of French pig-iron, including the coke pig iron, from Fumel, Monlucien, and the neighbourhood of Alençon, as well as charcoal pig iron from Alençon, Perçay, and Allouard. As at Sheffield, the iron was at the first cast in the first completely decarbonize the charge in the converting vessel and then to restore a certain quantity of carbon by the addition of a definite quantity of manganese iron, known as *Mangan spiegel*. Specimens of the steel thus produced were shown, and the report of Civil Engineers for the inspection of the member R. The price of the steel at Saint-Seurin, in ingots of six cwt., and suitable for rolling into rails, was *r* 120 francs, and 24 francs per ton. It appears that the process is probably to be introduced into the United States at low pressure. At Sheffield, a blast of 10 lb. pressure per square inch has been used, and which would nearly balance a column of iron 6 feet high. At Saint-Seurin the blast used was of 12 lb. pressure per square inch, and 25 atmospheres. And M. Mathieu stated that the blast of 5 atmospheres would be adopted. This was doubtless a mistake, and, in any case, a pressure of 5 atmospheres seems, as indicated in France, that the blast used was of 12 lb. pressure per square inch. Thus 5 atmospheres would correspond to a blast of 25 lb. pressure per square inch. At Saint-Seurin a blast of air of a pressure of 22 lb. per square inch.

M. Mathieu's conclusions were—1. That there had been a great improvement in the process when the process was first introduced, this change being the complete decarbonization of the iron, and the subsequent restoration of any definite proportion of carbon desired. 2. That several French irons were convertible into steel by the Bessemer process. 3. That the production from the same iron of steel of any required degree of carbonization; and 4. That the adoption of the process in France was such that, within a short time, the Bessemer process would be working on the great scale in the empire would be working on the great scale.

A paper had been read before the society, about a Negro, called by M. Chabryzinski, *ingenieur de la traction* (the engineer of the traction), who had been employed in the process as then practiced had a character of much uncertainty, and that the products were of irregular quality. M. Linet, in the course of the last discussion, had said that the products of the traction were of a very brittle quality, so much so, that they could not be drawn with difficulty. Indeed, said M. Linet, the ingots could not be run of less weight than 1000 lbs. The products of the traction, which he designated (*un corraquege ulterieur*) that the ingots could be run into finished goods. The discussion was finally adjourned to a subsequent evening.

At the next meeting, the President of the French department in the Exhibition, gave so far as to say that the value of the Bessemer process will ultimately prove greater than that of the gold mines of California, and

At home, larger and larger quantities of Bessemer steel are being used by the railway companies and the navy. Large quantities of it are now used at Croydon, not only for the construction of the new railway station, but also for the building of the new iron steamers. Large quantities of it are now used at Croydon, not only for the construction of the new railway station, but also for the building of the new iron steamers. Large quantities of it are now used at Croydon, not only for the construction of the new railway station, but also for the building of the new iron steamers.

Washington got little, though the plundering scoundrels who captured Andre were well rewarded; and the men who fought during the War of Independence were long left in neglect and poverty, sitting in sackcloth and ashes at the doorways of the temple of liberty, whilst the crowd rushed inside to worship Plutus.

If a native of the British isle, of the natural ignorance of his own imperfections, which sh-uld characterize him, desires to be subjected to a series of humiliations, and to be exposed to the blows of a rough shaver, let him come to the United States. In Chicago he will be told that the English people are fed by the beneficence of the United States, and that they are the trade and commerce of the world. He is then directed to the one end of obtaining gold enough to pay the western States for the bread-wheat exported for our population. We know what the South think of our dependence on cotton. The people of the east will tell him that the cotton of the South is the life of the Morrill tariff, and I was told by a patriot in North Carolina, "Why, creation! if you let the Yankees shut out our ports, the whole of your darsened ships will go rot, and there will be no more cotton for you."

Why I guess a year you could not scrape up enough of turpentine in the whole of your country for Queen Victoria to paint her wusley door with.

As I have been in the train I have seen, and those who are in the train going to Washington. These are the men, the men of brass, gold, and silver, the men of the swagging air of the Southern men. They are still quiet men, and the Pennsylvanians, who are on the way to join their regiments in Baltimore, are very inferior in size and strength to the Tennesseeans and Californians.

The train is full of men in uniform. When I went over the line, I do not believe there was a sign of soldiering, beyond perhaps the "conductors." These men were dressed in the uniform of the army, and many wore his badge. And I propo of getting, as these civilians have taken to wearing shields of metal on their coats, enameled with the stars and stripes, and that men who are not in the army, and who are soldiers by affecting military accoutrements and clocks.

Below Philadelphia, from Havre de Grace all the way to Baltimore, and thence on to Washington, the

Nearly one-half of the various companies enrolled in the defense of the city were composed of German parents, and speak only the language of the old country; two-thirds of the remainder are Irish, or immediate Irish descent; but it is said that a great reward of Americans born here behind this *marque*, who have been in the battle should there ever be need for their services.

Indeed, so long as the Northern people furnish the means of paying and equipping armies perfectly competent to do their work, and equal in numbers to those of the South, it is not to be expected that with the accomplishment of that duty, and with contributing from their ranks the majority of the superior and even of the subaltern officers; but with the South it is far different. Their institutions have repelled immigrants, and have not been able to attract the white free settler. Only on the seaboard and in the large cities are German and Irish to be found, and they to a man have come forward to fight for the South; but the proportion they bear to the free white population of the South is not commensurate to their manhood border, is of course far less than it is as yet to the number of Americans in the Northern States who have volunteered to fight for the Union.

New York.—As long as there was a chance that the struggle might not take place, the merchants of New York were silent, fearful of offending their Southern friends and connections, but inflicting infinite damage on their own Government, and misleading both sides. Their sentiments, sympathies, and true feelings were not known until the day when the "glorious uprising" of the South belied New York was with them, as might be credited from the tone of some organs in the Press, and I remember hearing it said by Southerners in Washington, that it was very likely New York would quit the Union in the next few days. It was however the South was determined to quit the Union, they resolved to avert the permanent loss of the great profits derived from their connection with the South by some present sacrifice. They rushed to the platforms—the boats, the ferries, the wharves, and the great sailing boats placed in every square, like the planting of the tree of liberty in France in 1848, and the oars were taken to trample Secession under foot, and to quash the fire of the Southern heart for ever.

The change in Lincoln's tone, in August, is most remarkable. I met him to-day who last March argued coldly and philosophically about the right of Secession. They are now ardent at the idea of such wickedness—furious with England, because she does not deny their own famous doctrine of the sacred right of self-determination. "Can you tell me," said Mr. Unkin, sir, "We must have a country." "We cannot allow two nations to grow up on this Continent, Sir," he replied. "We possess the entire control of the Mississippi," said he, "and we won't," said he, with the angry utterance a spirited proslavery man had the will to long that after his belief there is omnipotent. Absurdity, they will not have it over South without a tremendous and long-continued contest. He said that he would like to see them use all the resources and superior means they so abundantly possess.

The relations of the United States Government with Great Britain have probably been considerably affected by Mr. Seward's failure in his prophesies. At the same time, the influence of the British Foreign Secretary assumes higher ground, and becomes more exciting and defiant. In these hot summer days, Lord Lyons and the members of the Legation here, and enjoy the cool of the evening in the gardens of the Legation. I took leave of them yesterday as they were needed to Gautier's. On my way I met Mr. Sumner who asked me for Southern news very anxiously, and in the course of conversation with him I was confirmed in my impressions that the feeling between the two countries is not friendly.

Lord Lyons had better means of knowing what

It is absurd to assert, as do the New York people, that some senseless reason to their sudden outburst of rage was caused by the insult to the flag at Sumter. Why, the flag had been fired on long before Sumter was attacked by the Charleston batteries! It had been torn down from United States arsenals and forts all over the South; but for the accident which placed Major Anderson in a position where he could not retire, there would have been no bombardment (if the fort, and it would, when evacuated, have shed the fate of all the other Federal works on the peninsula). The indignation of the gentlemen who are now so patriotic in Unionism, and who are so surprised to find that if the President attempted to reinforce Sumter or Pickens, he would be responsible for the destruction of the Union. Many journals in New York and out of it held the same doctrine.

I wonder what Mr. Seward will say when I get back to Washington. Before I left, he was of opinion—at all events he stated—that all the States would come but at the start of the war, the nature of the piece was not stated; but we are now in the midst of 250,000 Federal troops now under arms, prepared to try a new one.

Combined with the feeling of animosity to the rebels, I perceived that I perceived a text of ill-feeling towards Great Britain. The Southern papers are so angry Great Britain. The Southern papers are so angry with us for the Ord-r in Council closing British ports against privateers and their prizes, that they advise Mr. Austin and Mr. Yancey to leave Europe. We are not to be so easily deceived. I met a very intelligent and reverend doctor, who is most bitter in his expressions towards us; and I dare say, Bishop and General Leidesdorf, down South, would not be much better disposed. The clergy are active on both sides; and the Secessionists are very active. The Southern journal tells with much gusto of a blasphemous chain, a remarkably good fish story, who went into one of the skimmers lately, and killed several rebels—the joke being in the fact, that each time they fired and killed a rebel, they were to have a fish. I have heard have mercy on your soul!" One Father Moorey, who performed the novel act for a clergyman of "christening" a big gun at Washington the other day, wound up his speech he made on the occasion, by saying, "I have heard have mercy on your soul!" inviting the children of Columbia to share the comforts of his father's home." Can impunity and folly, and bad taste, go further?

When the Senate had adjourned, I drove to the State Department, and saw Mr. Seward, who looked as gloomy and haggard then as when I saw him last three months ago. He congratulated me on my return from the South in time to witness some stirring scenes. "Well, Mr. Secretary, I am quite sure the South will be soon settled. I am quite sure that my travels, there will be many battles before they submit to the Federal Government."

"It is not submission to the Government we want it is assent to the principles of the Constitution. We have a hundred thousand men, and a hundred regulars and some hastily levied militia in the national capital, and a battery and a half of artillery under the command of a traitor. The Navy—war in the hands of a disloyal officer. We were surrounded by a hostile force, and we were surrounded by a hostile force, and we were surrounded by a hostile force, which have come for war in defence of the Government on the face of the earth, and the unfortunate men who have commenced this struggle have to yield or experience the punishment due to them."

"But, Mr. Seward, has not this great exhibition strength been attended by some circumstances also?"

and my party, early, breakfasted at five a.m., and left my hospital at six. The train was crowded with soldiers. The ferry-boat, which is a long way off, starts for the train at seven o'clock; and so bad are the roads, I nearly missed it. On hurrying to secure a seat, I saw a man in a military uniform, and officers, "If you see a coloured man in a cloth coat, dark coat with metal buttons, will you be good enough, sir, to tell him I'm in this carriage." "Why do you want to tell him that?" I asked. "He is expected," "your servant, I presume you are expected?" "your servant, I think you are well let him find you." And so he walked away, delighted with his cleverness, his civility, and his rebuke of an officer.

Nearly four months since I went by this road to Washington. The change which has since occurred is beyond belief. Men were then speaking of place and position, of the difference between North and South, and of peace; now they are all for freedom and battle. Ever since I came out of the South, and could see the newspaper, I have been struck by the change in the American people, by their excessive credulity. Whether the change is for the better or

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The condition in which the States present themselves, particularly at this time, is a curious commentary on the condition of the world.

armies, have repeated the occupation and destruction of the capital.

The camp of the 12th New York presented a very pretty and animated scene. The men liberated from duty were enjoying themselves out and inside their tents, and the sutlers' booths were driving a thriving trade. As we introduced ourselves to the commanding the regiment, who was a merchant of New York; but, notwithstanding the training of the counting-house, he looked very much like a soldier, and had got his regiment very fairly in hand. In compliance with a desire of Professor Rogers, the Colonel had presented a number of patriotic cables in which, the nationality, height, weight, breadth of chest, age, and other particulars respecting the men under his command were entered. I looked over the book, and as far as I could judge, but two out of twelve of the soldiers were native-born Americans. The remainder were Irish, German, English, and European-born generally. According to the commanding officer they were in the highest state of discipline and obedience. He had given them leave to go out as they pleased for the day, but they could only go to the sutlers' booths, and, some of those had been accounted for by reports that they were incapable of locomotion owing to the hospitality of the civilians.

When I returned to my lodging, the colored boy told me that he had been to the mill, and that he told him had not come in since the night before. "These free colored boys," said my landlord, "are a bad set, now they are working for the mill, and they are making them get away from us; it's just the way they like; they get little money, have good pay, but what they like most is robbing and plundering the farmers over the mill. I don't care for the Irish, and free niggers, Lord he pay the poor Virginian, I say; but they'll give them a turn yet."

Mr. Sumner, as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is supposed to be viewed with so jealously by Mr. Seward, on account of the disposition attributed to him to interpose in diplomatic questions; but he is so able and so judicious, that it is not surprising as the Senator is not desirous of keeping the peace between the two countries, and of mollifying any little acerbities and irritations which may at present exist between them, that he has not hesitated to give his opinion from a tribune from whom would be construed in my country but a republican the lowest ranks of the people. He apprized himself to a poor shoemaker when he was twenty-two years of age, and when he was twenty-four years of age he began to study law, and he has since his earnings to the improvement of education. He got on by degrees, till he set up as a master shoe-maker and manufacturer, became a "major-general" of State militia; finally he made Senator of the State of Massachusetts, and Chairman of the Committees of the Senate on Military Affairs." He is a bluff man, of about fifty years of age, with a peculiar eye and complexion, and seems honest, and vigorous. But is he not a little too credulous, and a little too glib? He is much perplexed by the drunkenness which prevails among the troops, or rather by the desire of men for spirits, as he has a New England mania on that point. Our most remarkable young men in Congress are Mr. Sumner, Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Sumner, who would probably be the first persons to execute the curioity of a stranger, so far as to induce him to ask for their names. Save in height—and both are a good deal over six feet high—there is no considerable difference between the States Rights and the orator of the Black Republicans. The massive head, the great chin and jaw, and the penetrating eyes of Mr. Breckinridge convey this idea of a man of intense concentration, courage, and energy. Mr. Sumner's features are more delicate, philosophical and poetical train of thought, and one might easily conceive that he would be a great advocate, but an indifferant leader of a party.

I called on Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War. The small brick house of two stories, with long passages, in which the American Mars prepares his bolts, was, no doubt, large enough for the 20,000 men who

to the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—In your article on the "Supply of Cotton in Next Year," in your paper of the 16th instant, you estimate that we may have a stock of 119,000 bales at the end of December, 1863, allowing for a weekly consumption of 6000 bales. I suppose that the quantity of such a stock would be under a three weeks supply, which I think you will agree with me is impossible result. Assuming, therefore, that estimate of supply is correct, it seems to show very probably that the assumption must be the figure at which you have placed the stock.

Yours, very respectfully,
Liverpool, November 17, 1862. A. MURRAY

Mr. Cameron, quietly, "so you have several times. Will you, once for all, condescend to particulars?" "Yes, sir; you and the Government have disregarded our appeals. You have left us to fight our own battles, and have not come to our aid." "These, General, I interrupt you. You say we have sent you no money," said Mr. Cameron, very quietly. "Mr. Jones will be good enough to ask Mr. Smith to step in here." Before Mr. Smith came in, however, the General, possibly thinking some member of the press might be present, said, "I have something to say, and perorated: 'The people of the State of Missouri, sir, will pour out every drop of the blood which only flows to warm patriotic hearts in defence of the great Union, which offers freedom to the enslaved of mankind, and a home to persecuted progress, and a future to the millions of the world.' I have said, and I am in the name of the great Western State—Here Mr. Smith came in, and Mr. Cameron said, 'I want you to tell me what disbursements, if any, have been sent by this department to the State of Missouri.' Mr.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

MODERATE CHARGES.—Mr. Punch, who, after labours in the sphere of absurdity, seeks recent serious reading, was much diverted with the Dist. London's Charge. For tolerance, good sense, and freedom from cant, it is quite a curiosity. King Mr. Punch never before read any Epitaph Charge, not consisting of mere platitudes, so moderate. Indeed, Bishop Tat's Charge is no moderate charge of 3d., or 4d. stamped, which is the charge this celebrated periodical, and is that Mr. M. will ask for his magnificent forthcoming Almanac.

INFALLIBILITY OF THE FEMALE SEX.—The have a bold assertion that "there is no man more than any other one, and the female creatures are as they always are, for we beg leave to point to the occupation of Rome by Louis Napoleon's army, an incontrovertible proof of how exceedingly lasting the Stays are.

Smith was quick at figure, and up in his account, "General, I have been paid for the last year, (of course I can't tell the exact sum) "General, there has been sent, as by vouchers, to Missouri, since the beginning of the levies, six hundred and seventy thousand dollars and twenty-three cents." "The General looked great, and said, "General, at the occasion, "These sums may have been sent, sir, but they have not been received. I declare in the face of—" "Mr. Smith will show you the vouchers. General, and you can then take any steps needed against the parties who have not paid them." "That is only a small specimen of what we have to go through with our people," said the Minister, as the General went off with a lofty toss of his head, and then gave a general order to the nature of the applications and interviews which he had the time and eleg the movements of an American statesman. "These State organizations give us a great deal of trouble." I could fully understand that they did so.

BUTLER AT FORT MONROE.—Presently General Butler came out of his quarters, and walked down the lines, followed by a few officers. He is a stout, middle-aged man, strongly built, with coarse limbs, his features indicative of great shrewdness and craft, his forehead high, the hair thinning in some degree due perhaps to the want of hair; with a strong obliquity of vision, which may perhaps have been caused by an injury, as the eyelid hangs with a peculiar droop over the eye.

The general, whose manner is quick, decided, and abrupt, but not at all rude or unpleasant, at once acceded to the wishes of the Sanitary Commission, and expressed his desire to make my stay at the fort as agreeable and useful as he could. "You can first visit the hospital," he said, "and then the gentlemen, and then come over with me to our camp, where I will show you everything that is to be seen. I have ordered a steamer to be in readiness to take you to Newport News." He speaks rapidly, and either forgets or possesses great decision.

SUPPLY OF COTTON FOR 1863.
(From the Economist, December 13.)

In a paper which we published about three weeks since, on "The Resources of the Cotton Trade for the Next Year," we gave our reasons for believing that Great Britain would most probably receive and retain more cotton enough in 1863 to afford to the operatives nearly as much work as was distributed in 1862. Some parties are inclined to think our estimate too favourable; and it is especially impugned by a letter from Zurich, which we publish underneath, along with one from Liverpool. Our readers must, as far as they are able, judge for themselves, not only as to what our calculation was formed on, but also as to the best information held by parties most immediately concerned. Two points, however, we failed to advert to, which might have been taken into account in our conclusion. One of these our correspondent mentions. There is probably that the average weight of the bales imported from Egypt, Brazil, and India, is less than that of American bales, and that 1,800,000 of the former will, by no means equal 1,800,000 of the latter. The net amount of cotton they will yield for manufacturing is less. The Indian cotton, too, being stiffer and dirtier than the American, loses more waste in the various processes it undergoes, and yields, therefore, less yarn and cloth. All this is true, and a considerable per centage must be allowed on these accounts.

But, on the other hand, it must be remembered, first, that this cotton, being much more expensive,

and the other two are the same as in the first case.

...negative and warlike tone of their statesmen in out the paper blockade of the Southern ports and co-

But rightly scorn'd such sentimental slops,
And dropp'd gold instead; so, after years,
Shall speak with honour of our Rupert's Drop.

